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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for lication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

To-day Is Counting Day.

During the ninety days beginning this morning the Census Office expects to spend not less than four million dollars for the mere enumeration of the people of the United States. So immense is the force necessarily employed on this work, and so heavy the expenditures during the period of initial activity, that Congress is now requiring the disbursing clerk of the Census Office, a minor official at a salary of \$2,500. to increase his bond temporarily to the penal sum of \$250,000.

The army of enumerators who go forth to-day with their notebooks and pencils numbers nearly 53,000 in the rank and file alone. The staff, the special agents, and the clerical force at headquarters, swell the total to 58,000. This is nearly as many men as we have in the Philippines. Before the Twelfth census is complete, the last volume of statistics printed and bound, it will probably have cost \$16,000,000, or more than the total expenditures of the Government for all purposes, including interest on the public debt, in the year 1830, when the Fifth census was taken.

The Constitution requires that the people of the United States shall be counted every ten years for the apportionment of Representatives and direct taxes. From this requirement of a general poll there has grown up an elaborate system of statistical inquiry, partly useless, partly fantastic and responsive merely to the whims of cranks and theorists in Congress and outside, sometimes inquisitorial and offensive, but, in the main, of unquestionable scientific and practical value. It is not likely that the revolving years will witness a return to the simple enumeration of inhabitants contemplated by the Constitution.

The schedule of questions which the census takers will now present lacks the outrageous features of personal inquisition which stirred the people to righteous wrath ten years ago. The gentleman who will call to-day or later is not instructed this time to pry into the intimate secrets of your health and pocketbook. The women of your family will not be questioned, in the alleged interest of medical science, as to the nature of their ailments. You will not be asked whether you are a convict or a pauper. You will not be informed, in the name of the law. that if you are suffering from any acute or chronic disease you must disclose it. You will not be required to catalogue specifically the physical defects of yourself, your wife and your children. You will not be threatened with prosecution in the Federal courts if you refuse to impart to the census taker the amount you owe on mortgage, crop lien, confession of judgment or judgment note, together with the rate of interest, your estimate of the value of the mortgaged property, and the causes and purposes of

Incredible as it may seem now, all of these outrageous inquiries were in the scheme of the Eleventh census, the census of 1890. THE SUN was forced to protest against them ten years ago in defence of the personal rights of American citizenship, and to advise its friends to resist the attempted invasion of the sanctity of private affairs. Its advice was sustained by the opinion of some of the most eminent Constitutional lawyers in the country, and was so generally followed by the people that the ridiculous idea of turning the Constitutional enumeration into a personal inquisition, and transforming the Census Office into a detective bureau, has been abandoned, probably forever.

None of the enormities which rendered the Eleventh census notable and in some respects infamous appear in the plan of the Twelfth census's management. The only remaining trace of the inquisitorial features | lence or of shame at association with it. of ten years ago is found in Question 26 of the schedule, which inquires of house owners whether their property is free or mortgaged. As the fact of a mortgage is a matter of record, ascertainable elsewhere, the question is in no sense an attempt to force a disclosure, and a prompt and frank reply will merely be a convenience to the Census Office. The question should be answered without hesitation. All the other questions on this year's schedule are inoffensive and unquestionably legitimate.

THE SUN is glad to be able to assure its readers that the Twelfth census is an unobjectionable enterprise. You may welcome the visit of the enumerator this time without apprehension of anything unpleasant, you may facilitate his work to the best of your power as a good citizen should, and dismiss him with kind wishes as he proceeds with the enrollment of the mighty and magnificent aggregate of this nation's popu lation and resources.

Relief for Former Naval Officers Much good service in the Navy was per formed during the Spanish war by officers holding temporary commissions, many of whom had been retired from the Navy for various reasons, or had resigned from the service. With the remembrance of this work of two years ago fresh in mind mer officers are desirous of returning to Congress to restore them to the active list

Various special measures have been introduced into both houses of Congress, and have been referred to the Committees on Naval Affairs. One such measure, for the restoration to the service of a particular person, has been passed by the Senate. with an amendment suggested by the Navy Department.

A bill, general in its terms, is now before the naval committees of the two houses. It provides that any officer heretofore rethe place in his class occurried by him, not at the date of retirement, on passing examinations as to his physical, professional and moral qualifications; and that an officer so restored shall be carried as additional to the numbers of each grade

Leaving out comparatively minor conflicts there followed the War of the Austrian Succession, lasting from 1740 to the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, and the Seven Years' War from 1766 to 1763. Twelve years

The question of the conduct of the United States was brought to a test during Washington when Citizen Genet's actions in this country were such as to force the President to demand his recall. Fortunate, indeed, it was for the United States was brought to a test during Washington when Citizen Genet's actions in this country were such as to force the President to demand his recall. Fortunate, indeed, it was for the United States was brought to a test during Washington when Citizen Genet's actions in this country were such as to force the President to demand his recall. Fortunate, indeed, it was for the United States was brought to a test during Washington when Citizen Genet's actions in this country were such as to force the President to demand his recall. Fortunate, indeed, it was for the United States was brought to a test during Washington when Citizen Genet's actions in this country were such as to force the President to demand his recall. Fortunate, indeed, it was for the United States was brought to a test during Washington when Citizen Genet's actions in this country were such as to force the President to demand his recall. Fortunate, indeed of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, and the Seven president to end them.

Southern Democrats like Senator Moral Country were such as to force the President to demand his recall. Fortunate, indeed of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, and the Seven president to end them.

The Department does not approve this bill wholly, for the reason that an officer of low grade, as an Ensign, might under it reenter the service as a Lieutenant-Commander, which would be an excessive promotion with little experience or service. Therefore the Department proposes that an applicant be sent before a board of five members, two of whom shall be medical officers, who shall report as to the service-affoat or ashorehe is capable of performing, and recommend the grade to which he shall be assigned if restored to the active list. The Department would also allow officers who have resigned and left the Navy wholly to return under the same regulations, and a separate bill recently introduced makes provision for them.

The arguments for the passage of some bill under which retired or former officers may be restored to the active list of the Navy are principally those of experience. Disabilities pass away, and officers retired at an early age for incapacity of some sort may well be able, while yet young, to do all or a large part of the work that would fall to them if on the active list. During the Spanish war many officers retired for disabilities did just such work. The Navy is very short-handed now, and though the number of officers and former officers who might return to the active list under the proposed bill is not large enough to fill the needs of the service, it will help fill them, at all events. It is to be noted, in support of the general proposition to restore retired officers, that a retired officer receives three-quarters of his active duty pay, for which he renders no service whatever. If he were restored to the active list, the additional cost to the Government would be only one-quarter of the active duty pay, while the Government would have the benefit of all his services. Even if the restored officer were found capable only of service on shore, the Government would be no loser. for shore duty in the Navy is paid at a lower rate than sea duty; and the assignment to duty on shore of a retired officer would release for sea service an officer who had never left the active list. It was to release such officers that the Government called for and accepted the services of retired officers during the Spanish war, and assigned them to shore duty.

The passage of a general act is more desirable than that of many special acts; therefore we can see no objection, but on the contrary much good, in the passage of such an act on the lines suggested by the Navy Department.

Crime and Its Abettors.

In every labor strike the first sign of failure is violence. If the St. Louis street car company, for example, had been unable to obtain men to take the strikers' places its cars would not have run and the strikers would have sat grimly by in the confidence of being irreplaceable and harmlessly waiting to be recalled on their own terms. New men in the abandoned places, however, show that the strike has failed, and then violence follows as the customary last resort of the defeated or as a means of vengeance.

The disorder in St. Louis has been of extreme intensity. Those engaged in the strike movement have used deadly weapons against the railroad's servants and dynamite against its property, and they have employed every available sort of obstacle for obstructing the operation of the cars. They built piles of rubbish on the track, and they hung the trolley wires with whatever they could throw across them. They have resorted to like measures to terrify passengers, so that the public might be ded or compelled to abet their crimi nality by uniting in a boycott of the cars. Yesterday's Sun told how a young woman on alighting from one of the cars had

nearly all her clothing torn off. When a laboring man undertakes to extort from an employer wage money, or any terms for work, at the point of the pistol or by a conspiracy to injure in any fashion, he becomes, not a striker, but a highwayman, and he deserves, not sympathy, but execration for his lawlessness. He becomes a freebooter of particularly offensive stripe, for the reason that in most cases, as, for example, in St. Louis, he pursues his criminal course under the specious plea of poverty and in the name of organized labor seeking some alleged "right."

Every labor union concerned in the St. Louis strike or called upon to mention it has declared in its favor from the first. Not one makes a sign of condemnation for its vio-When organized labor becomes organized

highwaymanism, its real character must be recognized and dealt with as it deserves. In St. Louis, as elsewhere, it deserves crushing by the impartial and unhesitating hand that is guided by the love of justice and the knowledge of common right and wrong.

Peace Makers but no Peace.

At the Yearly Meeting of the Friends or Quakers, which has been in session in New York during the present week, the subject of peace and war naturally engaged much attention, for as was remarked by one of the speakers at a Peace Meeting specifically. "There has probably been no Discipline of this Church which has not contained a posttive declaration as to the unrighteousness of war."

Are the Quakers, then, to quote further from the same speaker, "influencing public opinion in Government affairs, as we are called on to do." and, we will add, have this good people ever practically exercised such an influence?

The Religious Society of the Friends was founded by George Fox about the middle of the seventeenth century, or about two hundred and fifty years ago, a period during which war and great wars have been almost continuous. In 1647 when he first travelled through England preaching his it is not strange that some of these for- doctrines the terrible Thirty Years' War, one of the most prolonged and the naval service, and have applied to the destructive in the history of mankind, was still raging, the Peace of Westphalia not having been concluded until the year after. At that time, too, England was distraught with the Civil War, which began five years before. Two years earlier came the defeat of CHARLES I. at Naseby, and two years later followed his execution, and then, in 1651, came OLIVER CROMWELL'S victory at Worcester and subsequently his

1691, came the flerce War of the Spanish Suctired for disabilities incurred in the line of cession, lasting for thirteen years. Simulduty may be restored to the active list in taneous was the war between Sweden and Filipinos these blessings are beginning; for Russia and the defeat of CHARLES XII. by the Southern negroes there can be no change

with its seven years' conflict. Then followed the awful French Revolution from 1792 to 1799. With 1800 started the terrible Napoleonic Wars and before they were finished this country was again, in 1812, at war with England. The Greek War of Independence intervening, our Mexican War then was waged in 1846 and 1847. A few years later, in 1854, the Crimean War was started. Two years after peace was declared Louis Napoleon was fighting the Italian War, and two years after the treaty of peace was signed at Villafranca our own country was in the throes of the awful Civil War from 1861 to 1865. The next year came the Seven Weeks' War, in which Prussia defeated Austria and, four years after, the war of Germany and France and the establishment of the German Empire. The war between Russia and Turkey followed. Then came the war between Japan and China, while wars with the Zulus, in Egypt and with the Boers, and conflicts in Asia kept British arms continuously occupied until the present South African war began. We, too, have had our war with Spain, and now the twentieth century is approaching with indications of war in Europe and Asia more ominous than they

have been for many years. Whatever other influence, therefore, may have been exerted by the Friends on public opinion, the history of Christendom since their rise has not demonstrated that so far as fighting is concerned, the precept and practice of this peace-loving people has been powerful; yet that they have neglected no opportunity to proclaim their principles cannot be charged against them truthfully. They have done all they could against war and in behalf of peace; but as the new century approaches we see all Christendom armed as never before and the nations outside of its domain learning more and more the lessons of fighting.

Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

The Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL is willing that the Democratic State Convention shall indorse BRYAN, but is highly unwilling that the delegates to Kansas City shall be instructed for BRYAN.

As everybody knows that BRYAN will be nominated, Mr. HILL's hair-splitting discriminations between "indorse" and "instruct" seem not only futile but absurd. The Hon. RICHARD CROKER will not chop hairs or logic: but he has a club called common sense and he will hit the Wolfert's Roost casuist hard with it if that too subtle statesman isn't careful.

Mr. HILL's argument from precedent doesn't amount to half a soap bubble. That it has not been the custom to instruct for candidates not New Yorkers has no force now. The so-called Democratic party of to-day is contrary to most Democratic precedents and principles, a thing by itself, strange, unprecedented and essentially maniacal. Mr. HILL's stock of canned precedents will be thrown out of the window by the queer customers who now call themselves Democrats.

Cotton.

It is a commercial maxim, whose truth is not always popularly understood, that a reduction in the yearly supply of any one of the great staple products of a country which does not go to the extreme of causing absolute scarcity is apt to benefit the producers of the staple more than would have been the case had the normal quantity been afforded. The reason for this is that as the supply of most of the world's great staples, such as wheat, for instance, is usually abundant and the price thereof low, it has come to be more to keep small reserve stores of these commodities on hand, relying upon their ability to purchase more at their pleasure. An evident shortening of the crop yield induces hasty and immediate buying and this, accelerated by speculation, frequently causes a rise in the price of the staple far above its average level in ordinary years.

This is well illustrated in the case of the cotton crop in our own country this year. Though the crop of the present season is 2,000,000 bales short of that grown each year for a long time past, the cotton planters have found it the most profitable crop for the last decade. Thus, for the ten months ending April 30, 1900, our total exports of cotton were 2,898,755,000 pounds compared with 3,478,027,000 pounds in the same time in 1899. But such were the prices obtained that the value of the exports of cotton for the ten months of this year is \$223,190,000, as against \$191,547,-000 for the same time in 1899. It is probable that at the close of the year we shall have exported \$40,000,000 worth of raw cotton more than we did in 1899.

Up to the first of September last it was a matter of common observation that the South generally had not shared in the great industrial prosperity of the country. Certain sections where the fron business and other manufacturing enterprises flourished had felt it, but the South as a whole had not. The figures above given tell a different

At Catfish P. O.

An esteemed Tar Heel contemporary, The Charlotte Observer, informs its readers that W. D. TURNER, Esq., made an elaborate, forcible and convincing speech for the cause of white supremacy and Democracy at Catfish Post Office last Saturday afternoon."

All over North Carolina and the rest of the South the Democratic esquires have been, or will be, making speeches in favor of white supremacy and Democracy. And most of them will make their voices tremble and will squeeze a crocodile tear or two out when they come to repeat the Bryanite patter about imperialism, the Declaration of Independence and government without the consent of the governed. After boasting proudly of their achievement in depriving the blacks of the South of their political rights, they will be flerce and virtuous in behalf of the browns and yellows of the Philippines, who have not been deprived of any rights, and to whom the privileges of self-government will be granted as the measure of their capacity for them is as-

certained. There is no hypocrisy among the South ern Democrats as to the Southern negro. They are frank, sometimes almost brutally frank, in what they say and do about him. Let them be equally frank as to the peoples of the Philippines. It is not becoming in the suppressors of the colored vote to mouth about freedom and the right of selfgovernment in the Philippines. For the

to which he may be appointed or promoted. later came our American Revolution, cial and industrial. The Southern Democrat who meekly follows BRYAN against the interests of the South has enough to answer for without adding hypocrisy to his accomplishments. The Catfish orators who celebrate white supremacy ought to steer

clear of anti-imperialism. It is nearly three weeks since Col. BRYAN was nominated for President by his Populist brethren at Sloux Falls. Where is the committee of notification? Where are the joyous bursts of eloquence that should have made all Lincoln shake? Is the Colonel's porch not strong

enough yet? The aim of the People's party is to uplift all man kind. - WHARTON BARKER. By the straps of its boots

What a capital thing to have in town is Speedway Park! On Wednesday there was a brush for the Kingship of the road, such as in former times people would have had to go miles and to pay dollars to see, but the spectators upon this occasion, entered upon the course for nothing. They own it and it is almost in the very heart of the city, along the Harlem River. Caryle Carne, belonging to Col. LAWRENCE, beat Cobwebs, belonging to Mr. STRAUS. But the latter defled his rival to another trial next Monday.

Cobwebs is one of the noblest trotters out His gait, his speed, and, above all, his temper, combine to make the ideal horse desirable for use beyond the racetrack. But we imagine that the majority of trainers would say that if Cobwebs was beaten on Wednesday because he was untrained or overtrained for sustained speed, in either case an interval of five days would be too short to bring him to perfection. Youldn't a week from Monday be better?

There is assuredly every reason for the confidence now felt by lilinois Democratis in their ability to earry the State for the Democratic ticket.—St. Louis Re-mibile.

On account of this confidence the Hon. CAR-TER HARRISON refuses to be the Democratic candidate for Governor. He is a severely altruistic young man a d wishes somebody else to have the glory of leading the Illinois Democrats this year.

From the addresses delivered upon Memorial Day that have come to our notice, this passage seems particularly worthy of repetition:

"Men of the North or South. I care not from which you are come, with what emotions are we now as-sembled on this far famed field of Gettysburg? What train of associations, sweet or bitter, proud or humili ating, kindly or inimical, does Gettysburg excite within our breasts? Is there one here, young or old, soldier or civilian, come to glorify his old-time triumph over brethren? Is there one among us come to relight the old-time spirit of hostility? Or one, by the memory of defeat, would swear on this altar some new oath of vengeance? If such there be, let him depart northward or southward, whencesoever he came, for his heart is not attuned to the spirit of this day

These are the words of the Hon. JOHN S Wise, spoken on the field of Gettysburg. They are to be commended to the irreconcilables such, for example, as lately have been celebrat ing the memory of the Poet of the Confederacy, Father RYAN.

The most cheerful, confident and easy main the United States is the proprietor of our esteemed Missouri contemporary, the Salisbury Democrat, who prints this notice on the first page of his paper: "The Salisbury Democrat, one year for \$1, due

when W. J. BRYAN is elected President of the United

Thus the Democrats of Salisbury will be able to get their favorite Democratic organ for

The great interest shown on Wednesday in the great twenty-five-mile bicycle race over the Irvington-Milburn course furnished the strongest testimonial of the season that wheeling is still highly popular. The list of entries for what is known as the Derby of American wheelmen contained 138 names, and 118 riders started. Thousands of people lined the road over which the race took-place. Incidentally, the winner of the event was a stranger to the circle of crack riders with whom helcompeted, and his performance, considering the unsystematic preparation made for it, indi always great possibilities for surprise.

THE BARRED-OUT IRISH CONVICTS. Scores of Denunciatory Letters Received at

the Immigration Bureau. WASHINGTON, May 31.-Since the two Irish convicts, James Fitzharris, nicknamed "Skin the Goat," and Joseph Mullett, were not allowed to land in New York when they came into port on the Lucania last Saturday, the Commisstoner-General of Immigration at Washington has received scores of the most remarkable letters. He is accused, with the members of the Board of Special Inquiry, who barred out the Irish revolutionists, of being an A. P. A., and

Board of Special Inquiry, who barred out the Irish revolutionists, of being an A. P. A., and the letters contain a variety of epithets, of a humorous as well as threatening character.

The convicted and pardoned men who served fifteen years for complicity in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phenix Park, Dublin, are martyrs in the minds of mest of the correspondents.

"Skin the Goat," who drove the jaunting cart from which the men who did the stabbing alighted in Phenix Park, is likened to Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoin, John Brown, Jefferson Davis, George Washington, Paul Krüger and Aguinaldo. Mullett, for his attempt to assassinate a juror in the nurder trial, is likened to Charlotte Corday, Joan of Arc, Brutus, Patriok Henry, Webster Davis and Oliver Cromwell.

One man writes from Brooklyn that it is the first time that Irishmen have been debarred from entering New York. He says that the Irish are and shou'd all be welcomed without restraint. That they are the pride of New York for their efficient police work, and he points with enthusiasm to the places of civic honor that Irishmen hold.

He asks, in the name of all the blessings bestowed on New York city by her Irish sons of adoption, that these men shall be allowed to enter her port and be assisted to places upon the metropolitan rolice force.

Commissioner-General Powderly refuses to give out these letters, but they will be filed, after due consideration, in the archives of the Treasury Department. He said to-day that he would at least keep them for reference until the cases of "Skin the Goat" and Mullett have been restled officially. Their appred, though it is understood unofficially by Mr. Powderly to have been made, has not reached the Treasury Department here.

partment here.

WILSON PRAISES M'KINLEY.

Former Democratic Leader of the House

Talks on the Visit of Boer Envoys. LEXINGTON, Va., May 31.- The address before the faculty and student body at the regular weekly gathering was the last that President William L. Wilson of Washington and Lee University will make this session, as the school year is drawing to a close. Mr. Wilson introduced his remarks by saying that it had not been his custom to preach from the platform to the young men of the university, nor would he now, as young men were not, as a rule, given to taking advice. They preferred gaining their knowledge in the school of experience—a school that was very exacting, in which there were no endowed scholar-hips, no free tuition, but where every matriculate pays full value for the knowledge gained.

Continuing, he said that the present year was one of great importance because of the approaching Presidential camraign. The two political parties are maneuviring for ad-

proaching Presidential camraian. The two political parties are manesurving for advantage and nearly all the measures before Congress are made to take a partisan cast. He then commented on the visit of the Borr Envoys and expressed his approval of the course pursued by President McKinley. Following the precedent of his predocessors, he said, the President could not do oth rwise without doing violence to the laws of neutrality recognized by all civilized nations. The right of the logical country of the Borr dividual to express sympathy for the Boer by all civilized nations. The right of the individual to express sympathy for the Borwas not denied any citizen. In fact, the people of the United States could not forget the struggles of their ancestors, and the tendency of our sympathy was in behalf of the weaker computant. Mr. Wilson said that he had followed very closely the struggle between Britain and Boer, y the believed that it was unjust to deprive a governed people of representation. The question of the conduct of the United States was brought to a test during Washing-

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Though there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the reports from Pretoria respecting the situation there which were telegraphedion Wednesday, the British occupation of the city has not taken place as was anticipated. Johanne burg was only entered yesterday after some s iff fighting south and west of the town, and though the Boer forces appear to have been a good deal disorganized, they still barred the way to the advance of the British on the capital. Assuming, however, the accuracy of the Pretoria reports of the departure from there of President Krüger with the President Coverns with the Executive of the Transvaal Government, presumably for Lydenburg, the great object of Gen. Botha would be to collect his commandos scattered toward Klerksdorp and Mafeking and draw off to the eastward, covering the retirement of his guns and material, to Middelburg or some other point on the railway to the Portuguese frontier. There he wou'd in the natural course of things be soon joined by the forces retiring from the late Free State, now the Orange River State, and Laings Nek, which the commandos there must now evacuate under penalty of being caught between two fires. The fact that they had not replied to the British artiliery fire or Wednesday would indicate that their guns had already been withdrawn from the positions about the Nek. The most serious blow however, for the Boers, if it is not merely a temporary measure,

s the closing of the Portuguese railway from Delagoa Bay to freight traffic into the Transvaal. There would be no reason for this except some arrangement with the British Govern ment in order to facilitate the rapid conquest and occupation of the Transvaal, stopping supplies in the first instance, and giving the Portuguese authorities the opportunity for invoking British assistance in the event of the Boers unwisely committing trespass across the frontier. The proclamation, which, it is reported from Cape Town. Lord Roberts will issue after hoisting the British flag at Johannesburg, is so worded as entirely to ignore the existence of a Transvaal Government and Executive, but holding all those who continue the war and remain in armed opposition to the British personally responsible for the prolongation of hostilities. This is the inevitable sequel to Lord Salisbury's warning in his speech at a meeting in London on Tuesday evening, when he told the Boers that their resistance had already gone beyond the limit to which resistance could wisely go. In the peace party at Pretoria he has powerful allies, and with their cooperation and that of the Portuguese Government the prospect of the war party holding together much longer against the influences that can be brought to bear against it and its chiefs is not a promising one. The commandos now operating in the Orange River State as well as those in the Transvaal will, under the terms of the proclamation to be issued by Lord Roberts, cease to have any standing as belligerents and become guerrillas to be treated as rebels in arms. Under these circumstances, and with the apparent certainty that no single Government capa ble of influencing British action will lift its voice, much less take up arms on behalf of the Boers, however sympathetic their people may be, there seems nothing left for them but to accept the inevitable and quietly return to their farms and properties, leaving to the British the responsibility for the ultimate consequences of the measures their agents in South Africa may see fit to take. At the same time, if the Boer leaders decide to carry on the war from the mountains behind Pretoria, there may be reasons, not known to the outside world, to justify them in so doing.

COL. PETTIT IN TROUBLE.

He Explains the Killing of a Filipine fo Which He May Be Court-Martialed. WASHINGTON, May 31.-Many inquiries have been made at the War Department about the reports from Manila that Col. Pettit of the Thirty-first Infantry had been placed under arrest and would have to face a court-marilal or charges involving the killing of a Pilipino prisoner. Secretary Root and Adjutant-Genera Corbin said to-day that no official communica-tion had been received from either Gen. Oris or Gen. MacArthur about Pettit's case. That Col. Pettit is in trouble is shown by a letter from him just received at the War Department by an of-ficer of the army. Col. Pettit's letter is dated

inst received at the War Department by an officer of the army. Col. Pettit's letter is dated Zamboanga. April 5, 1900. It says:

"Last December the President of this province arrested a man who was trying to cause an outbreak and turned him over to the guard. The next day the President asked to have him released, promising to make him leave the country, and I directed that he be turned over to him. The Malay rascal went for him that night while I was out on the Yorktown, and with true Philippine instinct took him out in the woods and shot him. It was reported to Gen. Otis, and Gen. Bates was ordered to investigate, and I am awaiting the result of the investigation. The man who did the bad work is apparently not to be touched. I do not much fear the result of trial and full investigation, but I am greatly mortified and depressed over the notoriety. I have been in command of this district since December and not a sinale American soldier has been hurt, and the very best feeling now exists between Moros and Americans and Filipinos. I don't think there will be any trouble here. If any reports come to you about this don't believe any discreditable to me. I don't know the end, but I don't want to lose the confidence of my triends."

Col. Pettit's record in the army is excellent. He is a graduate of West Point and a Regular army officer. For a number of years he was military instructor at Yale University, where he made many friends. He served during the war with Spain as Colonel of an immune regiment and it was in recognition of his merit and ability that he was made Colonel of the Philippines.

Philippines.

DISCOVERIES AT CORINTH.

Fountain and Much Sculpture. The Independent has received from Prof. Ru fus B. Richardson, director of the American School of Archæology, Athens, under date of

May 29, the following cable message: "The American School of Archæology a "The American School of Archaelogy at Athens has just made an important discovery at Corinth, the executation of which site has been assigned to the American school. In excavating the Agora at the deuth of twenty feet an ancient Greek fountain has been found, with bronze lion-head spouts in their original position. Beside this unique discovery much valuable sculpture has been found and enough of the great Propylasa has been laid open to make it possible to restore the topography of Corinth. The Greek Government finds these discoveries so important that it will build a secial museum for preserving the monuments that have been recovered."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of sassins, whose bombs barely missed murdering the wounding many bystanders at the entrance of the opera house, had hatched their plot in London arried their weapons from there, took refuge there after their crime, and Lord Palmerston, though willing. on the request of the Prench Government, to extradite them for trial, was prevented by the genera further reminder that a member of the British Gov ernment itrelf, Stanfield, was shown to have given to the assassing the intimacy of his house both before and after their crime and was allowed, nevertheless, to retain his position in the Cabinet. MAY 37.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The gen To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The gentileman signing himself "Justice." writing in this morning's issue of THE SUN. Is evidently unacquainted with the reasons for raising the question, as to whether the two disentinged Itsh convicts, who recently arrived here, shall be allowed to remain or not. He draws a comparison between the demand of the French Government on that of Great I ritiain for the extradition of some alleged conspirators and the question if this Government should allow two convicted murderers to remain in this country. He writes: "Let England drink of the cur she offers to others." England has not asked for the return of these self-confessed criminals, and furthermore she does not want them or any of their kind in any part of her dominions. They have been punished and she is finished with them. Sending them have will trouble her more than keeping them here, as it will add two more names to the number of discharged convicts that the police have to look after.

No ordinary person is surprised that some people here are trying to make marriers of them, but these same people do not represent in opinions of the law-abiding critzens of this country, they would appear more to belong to the Clan-as-Gael or other kindered societies which have formed burlesque armies of patriots of the investment of the Boer war to issue a call for volunteers to conquer Great British.

The real question is if the respectable and responsible citizens who form the vast majority in the United States, wish to increase the population by tale addition of criminals. tleman signing himself "Justice," writing in this

TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The United States Takes the Lead in Experts From the Islands, but Is Fifth in Imports.

WASHINGTON, May 31 .- A summary of the monthly bulletin of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department treats solely of the trade of the Philippine Islands for the five months ended Nov. 30, 1809, and shows that the total value of merchandise imported during the five months mentioned was \$10,002.192. The value of mer chardise admitted free was \$556,767. The total amount of import duty collected was \$1.663. 461; per cent. of free articles, 5.52. There was exported from the several ports in the Philippines during the five months merchandis to the value of \$6,883,148. The total amount

of export duty collected was \$218.607. The imports were classed as follows: At ticles of food and animals to the value of \$2,600, 620, or 26 per cent. of the total; manufactured articles to the value of \$5,070,984, or 50 per cent. of the total; articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c., to the value of \$502,357, or 5 per cent of the total; articles in a crude condition, or partly so, to the value of \$483,613, or 5 per cent, of the total, and articles not classified to the value of \$1,428,618, or 14 per cent, of the total. The exports were classed as follows: Products of agriculture to the value of \$6,004,-118, or 87 per cent, of the total; products of manufacture to the value of \$600,439, or 9 per

manufacture to the value of \$600,439, or 9 per cent, of the total; products of mining to the value of \$39,880, or 1 per cent, of the total, and articles not classified to the value of \$238,711, or 3 per cent, of the total, and articles not classified to the value of \$238,711, or 3 per cent, of the total.

The coin movements during the five months mentioned show that there was imported into the several ports of the Philippines during the period named \$52,520 in gold coin from the British East Indies, \$520,257 in silver coin from the British East Indies, \$520,257 in silver coin from the British East Indies, saking the total imports of silver coin \$943,097, and the total imports of gold and silver \$505,617. In the meantime the Philippine Islands exported gold builion to Germany to the value of \$1,050, and to China, \$78,705, making a total of \$78,755. The Philippines also exported to Spain \$12,524 in gold coin, \$487,571 to China and \$55,000 to the United States, making a total of \$55,535. There was exported to China during the same period \$281,531 in silver coin, \$13,052 to the British East Indies, \$50,000 to the United States, and \$20,211 to Spain, making a total of \$373,794. China also got from the Philippines \$9,059 worth of silver buillion, making a total value of the precious metals exported \$1,014,983.

A summary of the total trade of the Philippines during the five months, including gold and silver, shows:
Imports from Europe, \$3,985,622; exports,

pines during the live months, including gold and silver, shows:
imports from Europe, \$3,986,622; exports,
\$2,860,602; imports from the United States,
\$374,232; exports to, \$1,973,677; imports from
Canada, none; exports to, \$414; imports from
Asia, \$5,950,396; exports to, \$2,865,510; imports
from Oceanica, \$476,433; exports to, \$189,375;
imports from Africa, \$3; exports to, \$1,80,875;
total imports from all countries, \$11,087,806;
exports to, \$7,898,131;
Of imports into the Philippines China ranks
first, United Kingdom second, Spain third,
British East Indies fourth, and the United
States ranks fifth; of exports from the Philippines the United States leads, with China a
close second, United Kingdom third, Spain
fourth and Japan fifth. These are the figures:

Esports.

Spain United Kingdom British East Indies.... United States.... 1,900,861 201,777 1,973,677

MEDALS FOR THE NAVY.

Three Classes Proposed, the Honor Medal Courage Medal and Service Medal. WASHINGTON, May 31.—Representative Foss, acting chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day introduced a bill direct ing the Secretary of the Navy to prepare number of medals with clasps and ribbons, to be bestowed on officers and men in the navy and marine corps for exceptional and meritor ous service in the line of duty. The medals are to be divided into three classes, the first class to be known as the "honor medal," to be presented by the President in person of by his personal representative to officers and by his personal representative to officers and men who have displayed eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or other dangerous public emergency. The second class is to be the "courage medal," to be presented by the Secretary of the Navy, or his representative, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy or extraordinary heroism at any time. The third class is the "service medal," for distinguished service in time of war, to be presented by the Secretary of the Navy.

The honor medal is to be presented through a board of three to five officers for conduct deemed to require the highest type of courage and good judgment and shall carry with it an increase in ray for officers above the rank of Captain in the navy, 15 per cent; Cardain or Commander, 10 per cent; below Commander, 5 per cent; warrant, petty and non-commissions of the property of the land of the property and non-commissions.

5 per cent.: warrant, petty and non-commis-sioned officers, 10 per cent. All medals are to be worn on the left breast. When entitled to a second medal the medal is to be replaced by a brenze bar, and each bur in lieu of an honor medal is to carry with it additional pay. The rewards are to extend to cover deeds back to Feb. 14, 1898.

Trades Union Despotism

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having been a contracting mason and builder in Chicago from 1857 for about thirty-five years, I can better appreciate the account of the reign of terror there as set forth in your Sunday issue. It is indeed an astounding state of things to exist 1: a professedly free and law-abiding

country. But as trades unions are a despotism without mercy the reign of terror in Chicago is quite in keeping with their methods and purpo

Being a mechanic myself and having always been identified with the artisan and laboring classes. my sympathies are and always have been with them in every legal and humane effort to secure a maximum wage for American labor. But I submit it is time to draw the line against any class of men, labor trusts, trades unions or whatever else, which seeks to carry its ends by terrorism. If there are men in Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis or anywhere else who are being set upon by things and scoundrels to prevent them from earning their bread by honest labor—than which there is no right more sacred—they should be protect d in that right if it takes all the power of both State and nation to accomplish it. For if the disgraceful outrages in the aforesaid cities are to continue and the labor trusts be allowed to dictate terms by terrorizing whole cities, it is obvious that we shall have in effect a government of trades unions and constitutional government will be at end. But concessions have already been made to so-called "organized labor," which enable them to carry on "industrial war," and to slug and beat with practical impunity: I refer to the system of "picketing," which in the very nature of thicgs is a breach of the peace and leads to the assaults and murders by bloody and desperate men.

Give to trades unions every right they may legally claim, out never while the world stands Being a mechanic myself and having always Give to trades unions every right they may legally claim, but never while the world stands allow them to carry their measures by terror-CONTRACTOR.

BROOKLYN, May 29.

Sheridan and Cedar Creek. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

read what Willam Van Bach has written about Sheridan and Cedar Creek. That Gen. Sheridan did what history credits him with having done , I. e., changed defeat into vietory, no one will attempt to dispute. But She idan found the larger part of his army in order of battle when he arrived on the field.

He did not captur : 43 pieces of artillery from Early. I remember counting 40 pieces, which included the arti lery taken by the Union army in the morning. When Comrade Van Bach mentions 10,000 prison ers captured there I must correct him. I was of the brig de which took the prisoners from Cedar Creek to Martinsburg and there were about 1,200 to 1,500. Sheridan says in "Personal Memoirs," Vol. 2, page 92: * * "and in addition 21 pieces of the enemy's artillery, 1,200 prisoners and a number of

Gen. Early claims that he had less than 9,000 to the battle of Cedar Creek. It would seem that Com rade Van Bach's imagination had increased with age as to the number of prisoners taken at Cedar Creek.

H. N. PAIRBANKS. Late Second Lieutenant Company E, Thirtieth Maine Volunteers. BANGOR, Me., May 26, 1900,

From Collier's Weekly. Mamma-It is very naughty to tell lies. Eva. Peo ple who do so don't go to heaven. Eva-Did you ever tell a lie, mamma? Mamma-No, dear, never!

namma, with only George Washington? Fractions Reduced. From the Philadelphia Press. Old Gentleman-And have you any brothers or sis-

Eva-Wont you be fearful lonely in heaven,

ers, my little man? Bobby-Yes, sir. I' got one sister an' one-an'-a Old Gentleman-What!

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN HORSES. Great Revival in the Horse Trade With Increasing Exports.

From the Scientific American Our export trade in horse's reached its minimum in 1894, when the bicycle and trolley threatened the doom of the horse, but five years later, in 1899, the pendulum had swung to the other extreme and our export trade reached its maximum. Last year we exported nearly 100,000 head of horses and a fair percentage of these were trotters, to be used either for racing, coaching or for the parks. A large number of cavalry horses were also shipped and these are still going abroad in a continuous stream.

The American trotter, as bred to-day, is the nost useful and serviceable horse in the world. and he has outclassed all others at the shows at home and abroad. He is the ideal type of horse, with just sufficient mobility about him to permit the breeders to rear him for a variety of uses. He is bred from fifteen to seventeen hands in height, and from 900 to 1,600 pounds in weight, suitable alike for racing, trotting on the speedway, or for road bandling. He is bred to trot from 2,20 to 2,03, and he sells from 3000 to specus as a construction of the sells from \$600 to \$10,000 on the average, not taking into account the extraordi-ary prices paid for a Maud 8. or a Sunol. There is a demand to-day in Europe for American trotters that can meet the market requirements at prices ranging from \$600 to \$10,000. Trotting-bred road horses of extra speed and beauty sell to-day in the London market for \$10,000 a pair, and in nearly all instances of such sales the horses are either bred in America or arc from American-bred sires.

This condition of our trotting stock abroad has given a new impetus to horse breeding in this country, and there is a revival in the business that promises well for the future. The present searcity of good salable horses is forci-

This condition of our trotting stock abroad has given a new impetus to horse breeding in this country, and there is a revival in the business that promises well for the future. The present scarcity of good salable horses is forcible to contrasted with the condition of the market five years ago. Then the horses in the far Northwest were so pientiful and in such little demand that they were left by the farmers to starve on the range. On the great ranges of Texas, California, Oregon and Dakota the stallions were shot to stop the increase, and premiums were even offered for removing the herds. Only recently the Union Pacific Railroad closed a contract to carry from the Oregon ranges some 9,000 head of wild horses to the grain-growing States. The organizers of this movement anticipate making money out of these wild horses when they have been fed and prepared for the market. Instead of the wild horses being a nuisance on the plains to-day, they are in great demand both for export and for home use.

This change of condition is partly due to our war in the Philippines. The Pacific coast has been shipping horses to the far East for our soldiers and army transports at the rate of nearly a thousand a month. These half wild horses when broken to the saddle make the best sort of army and cavalry horses. So well is this recognized that both Germany and Russia are now buying American horses for this wing of their armies. The South African war has demonstrated the value of a large oavalry army, and nearly all the European nations are increasing their mounted troopers, with the result that the American horses are in greater demand than ever. Not only are the American trotters and above all the cheapest rankes and feed in the world. The American breeder can put the products of his stock farms on the European markets at less cost than the local breeders, and his animals will be superior in speed, power and endurance.

BARGE OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

The Pindings of the Committee to Be Placed in Secretary Gage's Hands Next Week. WASHINGTON, May 31 .-- The brief of the testi-

ony taken by the Immigration Bureau in the investigation of the New York Barge Office irregularities will be placed in the hands of the ecretary of the Treasury by Monday or Tuesday at the latest. The testimony covers thousands of pages of typewritten manuscript, and was taken by a special committee, consisting of Attorney Campbell of the bureau and Commissioner John J. S. Rodgers of the Philadelphia office. The only three men who know the whole findings of the committee are the two members and the statistician and stenographer of the bureau, Roger O'Donnell.

It has been charged that the findings of the committee threw light on the practices in the Barge Office and developed such flagrant abuses of power that the results will be reserved for official eyes only. Secretary Gage will not allow a "whitewashing," however, and has manifested a disnosition all through to probe to the bottom of such "rottenness" as it has been alleged existed. If it seems to be necessary for the good of the service to let out as many as one man of every ten employed in the Barge Office, as has been charged should be done, and show up the practices which have brought about this investigation, Secretary Gage will have no hesitation in making public the facts of the case. findings of the committee are the two members

Commissioner Fitchie of the Barge Office is said to be the man who most desires that the results of the investigation shall not be with-held, not only because he wishes to purge his charge of men who have been guilty of taking bribes, if any there are, but because if the wholesale accusations that have been made ex

OUR EXPOSITION FOR 1907.

To Celebrate the Founding of Jamest First American Colony. From the Richmond Dispatch

To the Editor of the Dispatch: The 300th en-

niversary of the founding of Jamestown-the first permanent English colony in Americawill be an event of significance, and ought to be fitly observed. If this anniversary (in 1907) is to be signalized, it is eminently appropriate that the observance take place in Richmond, the capital of Virginia, the Mother of States. Could not such an event be best marked by an exposition in which should be gathered the memorials of our past, the evidences of our progress in agriculture, manufactures and art, and illustration of the condition of such activities in all parts of the world? If the Virginia press, and if the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities see fit to take hold of such an enterprise for the year 1907, it is believed not only that the State and national Governments could be enlisted, but also that foreign countries would be represented. For, by reason of its unrivailed histric interest, the date thus to be commemorated appeals to the heart and imagination of the world, and especially of all English-speaking peoples. Shall the energy and public spirit of Virginia take the initiative in celebrating the 300th anniversary of the planting of English civilization and political ideas in America.

RICHMOND COLLEGE. progress in agriculture, manufactures and art,

Exhausted the Pack.

From the Scottish American. A young married lady had just acquired a new onch and a new footman to match. "John," she said one day. "we will drive out to make a few calls. But I shan't get out of the carriage. You will, therefore, take the cards that are on my dressing table and leave one of them at each house we stop at." "Very good, ma'am," answered John, and he ran

upstairs to fetch the cards. After they had driven about a considerable time and ca de had been left at a large number of houses, the lady remarked:

"Now we must call on the Dales; the Framptons "We can't do it." here broke in the footman, in alarm. 'I've only the ace of spades and the ten of clubs left."

Students' Wives Organize a Club.

From the Chicago Tribune. The wives of students at the University of Chicago met yesterday at the home of Mrs. W. P. Stearns. 6027 Lexington avenue, and organized a social club.

The name is not definitely decided upon, but it will probably be "The University of Chicago Dames." The title is closely imitative of a Harvard club formed for a similar purpose. A constitution was adopted, declaring the object of the club to be the promotion of sociability among its

members, and officers were elected as follows: President. Mrs. W. P. Stearns; Corresponding Secretary Mrs O. R. Slynn: Historian, Mrs. C. M. Brodie. Some difficulty has been experienced in finding out the names of women eligible for membership, as the university does not ask its matriculating students

whether or not they are married except in the case of

the divinity students, who are discouraged from

One Feature of the Outlook. From the Indianapolis Press.

"When," shouted the orator, "when will come that blessed day when every man shall get all he carns?" "It'll come along about the time," figreely backanswered the man in the crowd, who was there for that purpose, "it will come when every man earns all

Omaha Ice Trust Attacked.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. OMAHA, Neb., May 28 .- Attorney-General Smith of Nebraska began proceedings to-day before Judge Dickinson of the District Court to dissolve the les